

The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL
INDEX

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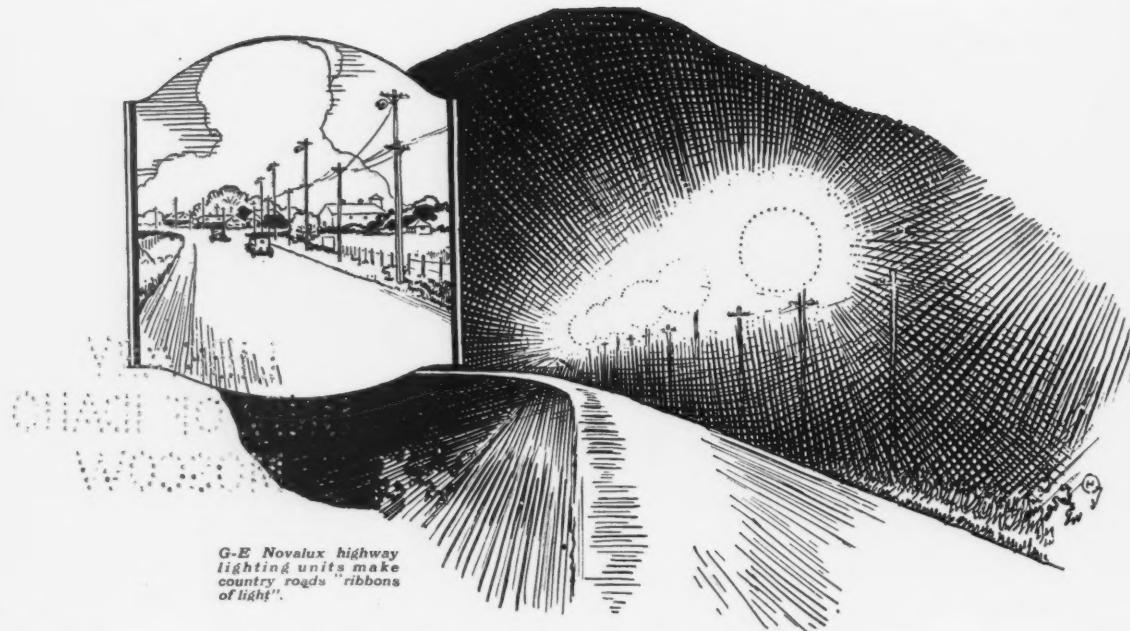
JANUARY
1925

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 4

X



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The thousand-acre farm of Schuman Bros., at Ira, Iowa, is the scene of action of the above truck. This International (3000-lb. loads) stops profit leaks mainly by hauling stock and grain. The farm products are sold by phone whenever prices are right. The other day eight 8-mile round trips took 98 hogs to market in one day.

INTERNATIONAL Motor Trucks—built by the builders of McCormick-Deering farm equipment—are at work on great numbers of farms today just as they are at work in every conceivable line of business in the cities. As a matter of education, read up on the International Motor Truck for farm hauling. We will be glad to mail illustrated catalogs to any address.



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1925 Calendar

Troy's Calendar is an annual feature of college life. Its many campus views taken at various times of the year give but added interest. The various sizes in pictures add interest. The views are those with which you are familiar except where the buildings may be very recent.

New Edition Concerning Cornell

Professor von Engeln desires to keep the book alive for Cornellians. New editions should appear about every five or six years to keep up with the growth of the Campus. This revision will be of interest to those who have the older edition and also to the younger graduate who forgot to buy when in Ithaca.

Cornell Co-op. Society

Morrill Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.

FEED SUGARED SCHUMACHER FEED

Sugared Schumacher Feed is continually proving its exceptional value and usefulness for the good breeding herds of the country.

ATAMANNSIT FARMS—QUALITY GUERNSEYS
The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.

November 15, 1924

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the Sugared Schumacher I must say the results from its use are very gratifying. I admire its remarkable palatability. In a herd as large as Atamannsit there would usually be several animals that do not care for a feed, but I have yet to see one that is not keen for Sugared Schumacher. We have 30 yearling heifers that due to the very dry weather came in from pasture quite thin this fall. We have fed them Sugared Schumacher alone with silage and clover hay and the way they have picked up is a splendid testimonial to your feed,—much better than any I could write.

We have used Sugared Schumacher according to your directions for our milking herd and it has proven to be more satisfactory than any other feed we have used.

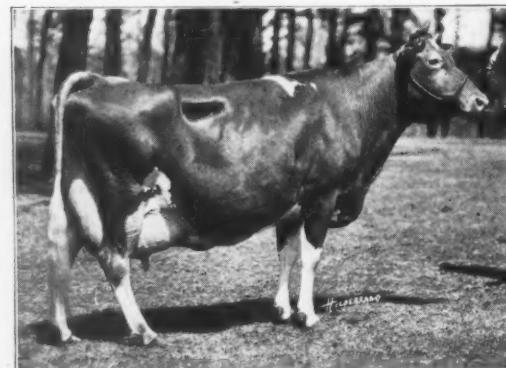
It is the last three months on a test cow's record that count. They are pretty well filled up then and they must relish their feed or they will not keep going. For that reason I think Sugared Schumacher is the ideal carbohydrate basis for the test ration as it keeps the cows at maximum production right to the end of the test period.

After all, what good is any feed if the cows won't eat it.

Yours very truly,
HORACE M. CLARK, Herdsman in Charge

Sugared Schumacher Feed meets the needs of every breeder of live stock; it is a feed for beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, horses and sheep. Its wide use is its best indorsement.

The Quaker Oats Company



SPLIT SILK of EDGEMOOR
Twice Grand Champion
Brockton Fair, Brockton, Mass.
Owner, Atamannsit Farm



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By B. L. Melvin, acting professor of rural social organization at Cornell, and W. R. ("Daddy") George, founder and head of the George Junior Republic. Both men are farm born and attended country schools. Professor Melvin graduated from the University of Missouri in 1916 and has since then received both the M. A. and the Ph. D. degrees from his Alma Mater. He was for four years the head of the department of sociology at Ohio Wesleyan be-	
fore coming to Cornell in 1923. "Daddy" George is without question one of the leading men in child welfare work in this country. Becoming interested in fresh air work with children when 23 years of age, he worked out a plan which culminated in the establishment of the George Junior Republic in 1895. Since then he has taken an active interest in many forms of child welfare work thruout the East.	
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With this issue, Professor Emerson brings to a finish the account of his "wanderings" in the southern hemisphere in search of cold weather corn. Having journeyed with him across Argentina, over the Andes, and thru various parts of Chile and Bolivia, there remain to be recorded but a few brief visits to picturesque places of interest in Peru before taking the boat for California. His resumé of the outstanding characteristics of the corn, which he collected in Bolivia and Peru, is of prime interest to most of us who raise a bit now and then ourselves, while his analysis of the people is both complimentary and entertaining.	
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Penn State Farmer, State College, Pa.	Country Magazine, Madison, Wis.	College Farmer, Columbia, Mo.
Tennessee Farmer, Knoxville, Tenn.	Cornhusker Countryman, Lincoln, Nebr.	



Snow Bound

"We minded that the sharpest ear
The buried brooklet could not hear,
The music of whose liquid lip
Had been to us companionship
And, in our lonely life, had grown
To have an almost human tone."

From *Snow Bound* by
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII

JANUARY, 1925

Number 4

Care and Repair of Farm Machinery

- Repair

With the virtual disappearance of the country blacksmith, farmers must depend largely on their own skill to keep their farm machinery in repair. A farm shop is the logical result

By L. M. Roehl

AMONG the many economic changes pertaining to farming which are taking place is to be noted the fact that there is a decreasing number of country blacksmiths. In the place where a decade ago a country smith found full employment shoeing horses, repairing machinery, setting tires and doing other general blacksmithing there is now a smithy with closed doors and a "To Let" sign on the door or it has been turned into a garage. The old smiths are passing out and few young ones are replacing them.

A n incident has not come to our attention where a farmer has taken his machinery to a garage and had it overhauled. In most cases the overhauling must be done by the farmer or it remains undone.

That it is cheaper to keep the farm machinery in repair than to buy new machines when those at hand refuse to run longer without repairing, is written in the primer of agricultural economics. Since our financial progress is not measured by what we earn but what we save, it becomes increasingly the farmer's problem to stop the leak which occurs in buying new machinery when he might with a little expense and labor repair the old.

Since labor is high and many farmers are running short-handed it may seem to some that they do not have time to do repairing of farm machinery. That very largely depends on the man. Some farmers, like individuals in other occupations, have little or no mechanical ability. For such, the time spent in trying to repair farm machinery may not result in profitable returns; but, as a usual thing, farmers are brought in contact with mechanical difficulties so extensively in the daily routine of the farm work that most of the repair jobs that appear on farm machinery are within their capacity *provided they have a warm place to work and tools to do the work with.*

If any farm machine is in good running condition at the beginning of the season the chances are good for its running the full season without breakage sufficiently serious to cause great loss of time. On the other hand, if the farmer's policy, or lack of policy, is to run it until it breaks, serious loss of time is likely to occur when it is most annoying.

By many farmers, machines are "looked over" just before they are to be used. Since that is during the busy season the work done on the machines is apt to be much more superficial than an overhauling they would be given in a shop during the time of year when the farm work is not pressing.

To overhaul farm machinery during the time when crops and other outside work do not demand attention, a warm shop is necessary. The size and kind of

farm shop and the repair tool equipment necessary or desirable depends on the size of farm, the amount of equipment to be taken care of and the mechanical ability of the farmer.

One way to have a satisfactory farm shop is to have one end of the implement shed partitioned off from the rest of the shed so that it may be heated. The partition should be placed at least sixteen feet from the end of the shed so as to make a shop sixteen feet wide and as long as the width of the shed which should be twenty to twenty-four feet. By having a shed of this width the machines may be backed in place on the floor and the door closed without the removal of the tongues of the machines. Such a shop should have a door at front eight or nine feet wide so that the machinery may be placed on the shop floor and the door closed. A small door placed between the shop and shed is desirable to allow passage from one to the other without going outside. This is especially handy for work



which is done on machines which may require but little attention and do not need to be taken into the shop but the work done on them in the shed. By placing two windows at the side and one at the rear of the shop ample light is provided for work at any point on the shop floor. Double-hung windows are preferable to sash because of more light and better ventilation.

At the side of the shop in front of the two windows a workbench should be placed which is at least eight feet long. The bench should have a woodworking vise at one end and a big metal working vise at the other. The forge and anvil may be placed in a rear corner of the shop at the same side as the workbench. It is better to have the anvil portable than to have it fastened to the floor as it is often desirable to move it out of the way for additional floor space. A grinder should be included in the shop equipment. The portable grinder is to be preferred so that it may be placed in a corner or against a wall when not in use. The stove is placed at a front corner of the shop to best advantage because it heats the shop best by being near the big front door and it is least in the way for work on the shop floor.

The maximum of satisfaction and the minimum of an-

noyance is promoted, as far as farm hand tools are concerned, by having a place for each tool and keeping it in place when not in use. The walls of the farm shop are suitable places for such tools. They may be kept there without hindering the use of the shop for repair and construction work.

Another satisfactory place for the repairing of farm machinery is in a farm structure which is a combination farm shop and garage. A building 16 feet wide and twenty feet long is well suited for this. It also should have a nine foot door at one end so that the machines may be brought in on the floor. It is suggested that two double hung windows be placed at each side of the building and one at the rear to provide ample light at all points on the floor. The interior arrangement of this shop may be about the same as in the implement shed. By placing a stove at one of the rear corners the shop may be heated and thus make possible machinery repairing in the cold weather.

The following list of tools is sufficiently complete to do the farm construction and repair work in wood, metal and harness. The tools are placed on the list in the order of their importance. Those appearing first on the list are the ones used most frequently.

FARM SHOP TOOLS

1—16 oz. claw hammer
1—24 inch, 8 point hand saw
1—8 inch screwdriver
1—two foot steel square
1—ratchet brace with 10 inch sweep
1—set of six auger bits $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1 in.
1—1 inch chisel
1—jack plane with two inch cutter
1—mill file, 10 inch
1—2 lb. machinist hammer
1—foot power grinder
1—metal vise
1—8 inch slip joint plier
1— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cold chisel
1—extension hack saw frame with a dozen blades
1—woodworker's vise
1—two foot four fold rule
1—26 in. level
1—broad hatchet
1—26 inch rip saw
1—half round wood rasp
1—rose head countersink
1—12 inch try and mitre square
1—drawshave
1—8 inch regular taper triangular file
1—6 inch slim taper triangular file
1—interchangeable file handle
1—putty knife
1—nail set
1—12 inch key hole saw
1—half round bastard file
1—8 inch adjustable "S" wrench
1—6 inch end cutting nippers
1—10 inch monkey wrench
1—combination fine and medium oil stone

1—whetstone
1—tin snips
1—center punch
1—chain drill
6—metal bit stock drills 1-16 in., 3-32 in., $\frac{1}{8}$ in., 5-32 in., 3-16 in., 7-32 in.
3—hand punches $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1—6 inch extension dividers
1—24 inch wrecking bar
1— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch chisel
1— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch chisel
1—all metal sliding T bevel
1—screwdriver bit
1—3 inch screw driver
1—gross assorted screws
1—Stillson pipe wrench
1—screw plate with taps and dies $\frac{1}{4}$ -20, 5/16-18, $\frac{5}{8}$ -16, 7/16-14, $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 and $\frac{5}{8}$ -11
1—stock and die $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1 in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. for threading pipe
1—blow torch
1—saw vise
1—saw set
1—expansive bit with two cutters
1—marking gauge
1—wood mallet
1—auger bit file
1—crosscut saw tool
1—glass cutter
1—12 oz. riveting hammer
1—harness sewing awl
1—package of assorted harness sewing needles
1—harness riveting machine
1—box assorted split rivets
1—four tube revolving belt punch
1—rivet set

2 x 8 in. joists are used and roofers used for the floor of the attic.

By having a heated farm shop on his farm equipped with the tools needed by a blacksmith to do repair work the farmer can use his winter time to good profit to himself by repairing his farm machinery so that it will run without serious loss of time or patience during the busy season.

One of the essentials for successful farming is a warm farm shop on every farm.

The cost of the complete list of tools depends largely on their quality. The total cost, figuring on a good grade, is about \$80.00.

The material for the partition between the shop and implement shed and the three windows should be less than \$40.00. The material for the structure which is to be used for a garage and shop should not cost over \$250.00 if novelty siding only is used for the sides of the building and less than \$300.00 if the sides are covered with two thicknesses of lumber and building paper. In both cases

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Yea and Nays of the Proposed Child Labor Amendment

John Gardner
- U. S.

There Is "A Need for the Regulation of Child Labor Even in Commercialized Agriculture"

By B. L. Melvin

THIS article regarding the proposed twentieth amendment has two purposes; first, to examine and if possible determine the sources of opposition that is coming from rural groups and organizations, and, second, to show the need for regulation of child labor even in commercialized agriculture. The Farm Bureau and the Grange have declared themselves against the amendment, and the Farm Bureau Federation is spreading propaganda which is misleading and beside the point through its *Weekly News Letter*. The reasons for this opposition are not entirely clear, but some inferences seem justifiable.

Evidence seems to show that the farm organizations and their leaders are being misled by propaganda that is proceeding from the same sources that always have fought abolition of child labor—the manufacturers who profit from the labor of the children.

Mr. Clark, who has steadily worked and lobbied against the amendment, and who is editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* says: "Ever since the Amendment passed, that is, for four months, we have been laying ground work for the situation that is rapidly developing. . . . Fully 50,000 pieces of literature have been distributed by us in rural sections." (Quoted in the *Information Service* of the Federal Council of Churches for November 8, 1924.) We find further that such an organization as the *Manufacturer's Record* declares that the bill is designed to prevent farm boys under eighteen from working. President Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, makes similar and as absurd arguments. He says, "Ratification of the proposed amendment would permit a woman having no experience with children and located in the Children's Bureau to lay down rules and regulations for husky young farm children making it a crime to take part in the lighter chores, aid in the harvest at times when it is impossible to get any other help, or prohibit them when it is impossible to strain themselves while feeding their pet animals, and in other ways regulate and restrict their activities." (Quoted from *American Farm Bureau Weekly News Letter*, October 9.) Undoubtedly, Mr. Bradfute is misled because his statement, like the contentions mentioned above are absolutely and unalterably false. The proposed amendment is to give to the Federal Congress power that is now possessed by the Legislature of the several states.

The need for regulation of child labor in agriculture does exist, not with the mass of farmers who do not realize the conditions, but in industrialized and commercialized agriculture, which is a point of distinction that most fail to make. Each spring 2,500 children leave the Philadelphia schools to work in the truck farms of which four-fifths go to New Jersey. In 1920, when a study was made, the

(Continued on page 122)

"It Is So Drastic That It Strikes at the Liberties of Every Person Below the Age of Eighteen . . ."

By W. R. George

A BOUT thirty years ago our country suddenly awoke to the fact that very young children were being exploited for gain in sweatshops, mills and sundry other places. Immediately organizations were formed for the purpose of doing away with this evil. Probably no effort for social betterment since the beginning of time made more rapid headway in its laudable purpose than this movement for the protection of children.

Within a few years most of the states had enacted laws which removed the evil of child labor. Some of the states, particularly those in the South, lagged in this movement. Nevertheless even these dilatory commonwealths were somewhat stimulated and took action that secured a measure of justice for the children of their respective states and many unbiased students of the situation declare that progress in this connection is slowly but surely making headway in the backward states.

Now it came to pass that some of these fellow welfare workers of mine in the child labor field were seized with a sort of hysteria and began to look askance at most all kinds of work by children. They grew frantic over small boys selling newspapers or shining shoes and they saw tremendous "boogies-boos" in the work of children on the farm. No doubt they had good and sufficient reason in some instances, but lots of times they went "off the handle" completely when they had no occasion whatsoever for so doing.

A Children's Bureau was established at Washington. It did much excellent work, but this worthy department, however, succumbed to the desire to secure greater power. Little by little it began to be whispered about that it was trying to go further with government power than expediency demanded and the climax arrived when through its influence, together with other child welfare agencies, a powerful lobby under their control persuaded Congress at its last session to pass on to the forty-eight states a proposed Amendment to the United States Constitution so drastic that it strikes at the root of the liberties of every person in our nation below the age of eighteen years and likewise at the right of parents to control their children if Congress should decree otherwise.

Is this untrue? Think carefully, yea prayerfully, as you absorb the following:

"The Congress shall have power to limit, REGULATE and PROHIBIT the labor of persons under eighteen years of age."

Wherein rests the power of the sovereign state if Congress possesses such absolute authority?

"Oh! But Congress would never do the foolish things some people fear. We proponents of the Amendment agree that it would be unwise for Congress to utilize the full power given by the Amendment."

(Continued on page 122)



Courtesy Child Labor Bureau
Southern Cotton Fields

Where the Shadows Seek the South

A story of mountains and men and a search after cold weather varieties of corn in South America

By R. A. Emerson

Part III

FROM Cuzco we went by muleback across the hills to the Urubamba valley and on down to Calca and Olantaitambo. At Urco, near Calea, we stopped some days at the English Evangelical Mission school. We went there for corn, but first I must not forget to mention a matter in no way related to corn. Two American lady missionaries, teachers at the school, made us a regular, honest-to-goodness United States pumpkin pie. I have no complaint to make of South American food. In the hotels of the larger cities it is excellent and even in such an uninviting city as Cuzco, one fares well indeed. Pie, except some European dish that masquerades under that name, is not ordinarily encountered in South America. I always did have a weakness for a large, open-faced pumpkin pie.

Dr. Payne, director of the Mission school was of incalculable help to us. He furnished us seed of several types of corn from hillside fields up to 12,000 feet. Repeated attempts have been made to force these corns still farther up the hills, always using high altitude seed, but the dead line here seems to be about 12,000 feet. We can be fairly confident, therefore, that the seed we obtained near Calca represents about the maximum adaptation to cool weather as yet developed in Peruvian corn.

Isn't it about time to say something concerning our purpose in looking for cool-weather types of corn? That there are places in the States where corn is not now grown and where a cold resistant type might thrive will not be questioned. There are such places on the Pacific Coast, at relatively high altitudes in the Rocky Mountain states, the New England states, even in New York State. We occasionally hear of some variety that has become more or less adapted to cool weather either by natural or by conscious selection. But has anyone heard of a North American corn that will mature where the mean night temperature of the growing season is around 40 deg. F.?

Granting that we can use really cool weather corns and assuming that we have found them in Peru and Bolivia, can we hope to introduce them anywhere in the States? The possibility of this seems quite remote. In the first place farmers might well hesitate to offend the fine sensibilities of their Polands, Durocs, or Hampshires, by offering them what passes for corn in the highlands of Peru and Bolivia. But besides this there may be one insurmountable obstacle to direct introduction of corn from so near the equator as La Paz, Cuzco, or Calca. Here the days and nights the year around are not far from twelve hours in length, while in our northern states the summer day is nearer fifteen hours. If Peruvian and Bolivian corn reacts to length of day as my small-scale tests indicate that Guatemala corn does, these "tropical" corns may well be expected to tassel and silk at about the time of the first fall frosts.

The situation is, however, by no means so hopeless as

all this would seem to suggest. Crosses between South American types and some of our own well-bred strains should give us varieties that combine the cold resistance of Andean corn with the ability to blossom in our long summer days.

I must now recall that, for the purpose of this story, I am still at Calca, Peru. I could write much about the Mission school and farm at Urco, and may do so later.

On the Mission farm are many things of historic interest. On a hillside nearby is the old burying place. The graves were deep beneath large boulders, but not so deep that they have not all been dug out for the treasure buried with the dead. Little save an occasional human bone can now be seen. Many of the little "spirit houses" built of small stones on the top of these boulders are still in place, but all have long since been opened for such treasure as they might chance to contain. There are now laws in Peru prohibiting the taking of treasure of any sort from Inca graves and even prohibiting the digging for such things. These laws cause relic hunters considerable annoyance and inconvenience, often, so I am told, making it necessary to hand over to the Peruvian soldier on guard as much as a *media libre* (about two dollars) before one can proceed. And it may take a whole *libre* to persuade the guard to help dig.

Here also, close to the Mission house, is the castle of the famed princess and near it the huge rock under which, so the legend goes, she was buried after killing herself when her favorite suitor was slain in a fight to determine which of the two princes, brothers, might gain the right to claim her. Here is the seat, smoothly carved out of a massive rock, where the king, her father, sat to watch the progress of the fight. Here still flow the two water courses built by the princes. The first to bring water to the spot was to have had the princess. One dug a ditch around the mountain at an even grade much as an irrigation engineer might do today. It was no easy task to accomplish this on that rugged mountain side, but the water course now, as it was then, is only a common ditch. The water course built by the princess' favorite suitor was, of course, no mere ditch. It was lead straight down over the face of the mountain from a little lake tucked away in a pocket just below the line of perpetual snow some seven thousand feet above the valley. Down that steep mountain side the little brook still flows, carrying over its rock-lined bed the crystal clear waters of that glacier-fed lake. It is no natural stream. It does not even follow the natural depressions of the mountain side. It comes straight down along the top of the highest ridge and tumbles on in beautiful little waterfalls. After following it as I did almost every foot of the way from the castle of the princess in the valley to the lake which feeds it, one becomes enthusiastic over it all and regrets that the prince who built it was unable to get water rushing down it until the very moment that water



came slowly round the hill in the other prince's ditch. I have described in so many of my letters my climb up along this water course for some two thousand feet and my trip the next day all the way to the lake by muleback and with an Indian guide, that I should doubtless say no more about it here. But it somehow got thru my skin—maybe the cactus was partly responsible for that.

I had seen the little water course the day we reached the Mission school and had photographed it. Its descent for a thousand feet or more can be seen from the Mission house. But my job was to get samples of corn and to compare the behavior of native and States' types. It was, therefore, not until Sunday, after having heard a sermon in Spanish by Dr. Payne, after visiting and pottering around till mid-afternoon, that I started to climb a pathless part of that mountain side along the little water course, alone. There are times when one does not regret that even his best friends, no matter how delightful their companionship may be in the office, at the hotel, on railroad train or boat, do not care to climb up a mountain over rocks and gravel slides, around cliffs, and thru thorn shrubs and cactus. There are times when rocks and trees and flowers and birds and mountain sunsets and, yes, little Inca brooks are companions enough.

This was my mood as I climbed on up. The gravel slides were readily avoided; I could easily work my way around the cliffs; the cactus plants could be seen plainly and, therefore, caused no trouble. Tho the mountain was steep and long and my breath short at times, I could always find some strange flower or peculiar insect to stop and examine, or I could just look down the valley at the winding river or across to the Indian fields on the steep hillside beyond. So I went unmindful of passing time, until I became aware that the sun was setting. I had had no previous experience on a mountain side at night and didn't care to begin my education on that one, 11,000 feet above the sea, with snow only a mile farther up, and no blankets or heavy coat with me. So I hurried down, dropping over little "jump-offs" to save time, not even following the zig-zag cow paths. I got half way down and had worked around the one dangerous cliff when it became dark. It had taken me twenty minutes—I struck a match to see my watch.

From that point on, I dared not take a step without first having hold of a shrub or bunch of grass. Unfortunately for my comfort, the tall, branched, spiny cactus plants, of which there are thousands on that mountain side, looked like any other shrub in the darkness. It took an hour to dig the *spinosa* out of my hands and legs when I reached my room. Once I slipped off a ledge about two feet high and the shrub I was holding to let me swing around to the side, but a sturdy young cactus had a markedly steady effect on my progress as I swung into it. Then I appreciated, as never before, Burbank's marvelous work in "creating" the spineless cactus. That is another story, of course, and I am not sermonizing here, but it may be of interest to note that I saw spineless cactus by the thousands in Bolivia and Peru, some cultivated in gardens for their fruits, others growing on rocky mountain sides where they must have been before Burbank was born.

I had avoided the gravel slides as much as possible when going up, but they looked inviting at night. The faint starlight made the light colored stones of the slides stand out sharply from the blackness of the bordering shrubs. Progress downward was more rapid here and no cactus was in the way. So I sat down and slid. It was easy to stop on nearing the end of a slide by "digging in" with my hands and heels. And it was easy then to tell whether the invisible blackness ahead of me was a thicket of shrubs

or a jumping-off place. If my eyes were useless, my ears were still good. I threw stones ahead to test out the way.

In an hour and three-quarters from the time darkness settled down, I stepped across the water ditch of the Inca prince and in a few minutes more was at the Mission house. I think I enjoy this experience, now that it is over and the cactus punctures are all healed, more than any other that I had in South America. I had felt in no real danger at any time. I couldn't get lost, for I could see the lights of the Mission house all the way and the rush of water in the stone-tiled Inca brook was never out of hearing. I shivered a little the next day, however, when, on starting out with the Indian guide, I noted his one blind eye hanging half out of its socket and was told that it was the result of having fallen into a cactus bush on the mountain side one dark night. But why shiver over that now? My eyes are all right. It was a beautiful sunset. And we had pumpkin pie for dinner next day.

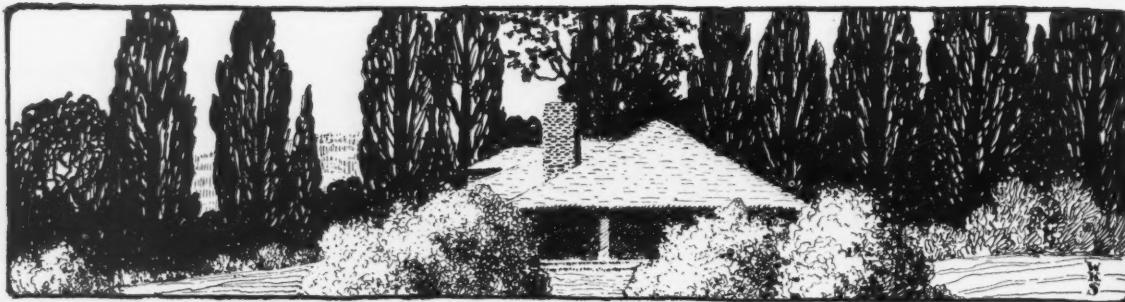
From Cuzco we went by rail to Arequipa, where Mr. Richey remained for some time while I went on by *auto-carril*, a railroad automobile, to Mollendo and then by boat to Callao, the port of Lima. At Lima I visited the *Escuela Nacional de Agricultura* and the *Ministerio de la Instrucción*, the director of which is Dr. Giesicke, formerly of the University of Cuzco and at one time at Cornell University.

From Lima I went up over the mountains again, this time to Huancayo, a small interior town at about 11,000 feet altitude and not far from 11 deg. S. latitude. To reach Huancayo one travels by rail for about eighteen hours and arrives at midnight wearied by sight-seeing, shivering with the cold, and lucky if he has escaped an attack of *soroche*. The railroad to Huancayo is probably the highest standard gauge road in the world. Mr. Miegg, the American engineer who surveyed and constructed this road, had a real job. The train passes thru 108 tunnels and rises to 15,700 feet above the sea. And for miles and miles it winds and curves and twists and zigzags, and sidesteps around shoulders of rock, clinging to the vertical sides of gorges as by its teeth, and winding, twisting, and zigzagging on up and over the most rugged mountains I have ever seen. I was disappointed in the mountains crossed between Argentina and Chile, but from now on I shall think of the Andes with respect, almost with awe.

Huancayo is a typical interior Peruvian town. Maybe it is not so dirty as Cuzco, maybe I had become accustomed to such conditions by this time. Anyway Cuzco still is my ideal. Huancayo's chief feature of interest and what took me there is its Sunday Indian market, the largest I saw and said to be one of the largest in Peru. All Saturday afternoon there were streams of Indians coming into town leading or driving their poor cattle and runty pigs, their burros and llamas; and their women were loaded down with vegetables, meat, pottery, or woolen blankets, mantas, and ponchos. Early Sunday morning, accompanied by Mr. Horton, director of the Methodist Mission school, I visited the market. The market covered—filled up—two large open squares and extended down the main street for several blocks. Both squares and street were jammed with Indians and their wares. It took no great amount of time to collect samples of all the types of corn on display, which seemed much like those we had procured at Cuzco and Siciuani, but buying ponchos and mantas is a more exacting and time-consuming matter.

Tuesday came and with it my train back to Lima. There I met Mr. Richey and we were soon on our way to the Canal Zone, where we parted company, he going on to New York and I taking another boat for Los Angeles. I

(Continued on page 120)



The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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CATHERINE A. DOYLE

Ithaca, New York

January, 1925

THIS month being the proverbial one when good resolutions hold sway we may perhaps be pardoned if we deviate a bit from the established precedent. Based on past practices we are expected to scribble off a few not too platitudinous remarks about the new year in general, express a fair degree of confidence in the approach of agricultural prosperity, and urge all of you to attend Farmer's Week. Being by nature somewhat independent we prefer rather to pass on to you a brief appreciation of the qualities which made Glista Ernestine, Cornell's record cow, famous for more than a decade. An unusual subject, this, for an editorial, but since her death in December we have come to realize more fully than ever before what Glista typifies. Now the truth is that we are not taking animal husbandry and therefore are scarcely qualified to write about cows at all, so we have secured Professor Wing of the animal husbandry department to pen the following tribute.

"Now that Glista Ernestine has finished her work, it is fitting that some tribute should be paid to her and attention called to some qualities that were perhaps not appreciated by the great mass of students during the later years of her life.

"She was often spoken of as 'A world's record cow.' As a matter of fact, she did not hold a world's record for production of milk or fat for any age or length of time and it is only for a combination of qualities that she is at all remarkable. Probably the most useful fact in connection with Glista Ernestine and one that is very likely least known and appreciated is that she was the culmination

of a line of constructive breeding practice that has been the basis of class room instruction in probably every college in the land where the principles of breeding are taught, namely: that improvement is secured through the successful mating of high quality sires on common or indifferent dams, coupled with close selection and abundant feeding. Her fifth ancestor on the maternal side was a common not to say an inferior cow. The successive sires used were all good individuals carrying the blood of large producers and each successive offspring was an improvement on its dam.

"Glista Ernestine was remarkable:

"First—for longevity. Few cows reach an age above ten years and continue to breed regularly.

"Second—for prolificacy. Starting at two years old, she produced thirteen calves in fourteen years, all of which, with one exception, were raised.

"Third—She had remarkable productive capacity as is shown by her great weekly and yearly productions each succeeding year.

"Fourth—She was remarkable not only for her power of endurance but for recuperation. On three separate occasions she suffered attacks under which most animals would have succumbed but recovered in each instance.

"Fifth—She had great power of resistance. Living in a bovine community that was more or less infected with all the diseases to which the bovine race is subject, she escaped them all. It was a combination of all these qualities in one animal that made her famous."

"I like to think of her also as having been possessed of several human characteristics. She was remarkably even tempered. She was never excited or angry and was equally at ease in her own box stall or mingling with the common herd."

"She was affectionate as many of those who had her in charge during her long life will testify. At the same time she was always ready to make friends and never irritable towards strangers.

"Last of all, she was always ready for what came next, particularly when it was meal time and while she had distinct likes and dislikes with respect to what she ate, she was never finicky or inclined to grumble at what was put on the table."

AS THE result of the fall competitions both editorial and business staffs have been materially augmented by the election of H. W. Beers '28 of King Ferry, H. Wentworth '27 of Cortland, and Miss N. H. Wright '28 of Baldwinsville, to the editorial board, and of V. O. Lindermann '27, of Allegany, C. F. Blewer '28, of Newark Valley, and Miss Y. M. Tyrrell '27, of St. Petersburg, Fla., to the business staff.

We thank those who were not successful for the help they have been to THE COUNTRYMAN, and trust that the time they spent in the work has not been without some profit to themselves.



Former Student Notes

'08 B.S.—Chester Hunn is a horticulturist on the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. D. A.

'09 B.S.—E. L. Baker, who is doing graduate work in Psychology for his Master's degree was initiated into Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational society on Dec. 5.

'13 Sp.—L. D. Greene has resigned his position as County Agent of Orange County to become Agriculture Agent for the Ontario and Western Railroad. He is living at Middletown, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—John Allen Barlow, who for the past few years has been teaching at Delhi Agricultural School, is now back at Cornell working for his master's degree in agronomy.

'13 Ph.D.—Dr. M. D. Leonard has just returned from a scientific mission to Spain and he intends to spend the remainder of this year here preparing a list of insects of New York state.

'14 B.S.—John L. Buck, who has been teaching at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, has been granted a leave of absence from that university. At the present time Mr. Buck is living at Forest Home, and is taking graduate work in the department of plant breeding. He expects to return to the University of Nanking when he finishes his work here at the end of the year.

'14 B.S.—Harold W. Walker has sold his farms at Randolph, New York, and now owns the Hall farms at Frewsburg, New York, where he is raising purebred Holsteins on an extensive scale.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Knandell announce the arrival of Jean Frances, on November 14, 1924. Mr. Knandell is head of the poultry department at Penn State College.

'14 B.S.—Roger H. Cross is running a 250-acre farm at Fayetteville. He has 40 head of accredited Holstein cattle, all of which were raised on the

Harry E. Winters '01 Sp., has achieved an enviable record in the field of agriculture in this state. While at the College he specialized in dairy work and has been active in this work since leaving. After completing his work here, he, in conjunction with his brother, operated a certified milk farm at Homestead, N. Y. For many years the advanced classes in animal husbandry and dairy made inspection trips to the place. In 1912 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture and served in Albany for two terms, when he resigned. Mr. Winters still retains charge of one of the large buildings at the state fair grounds at Syracuse and is very much in evidence at the fair each fall.

While Deputy Commissioner, he remained actively interested in the production of certified milk and was elected secretary-treasurer of the Certified Milk Producers' Association of which Raymond A. Pearson '94, President of Iowa State College of Agriculture, was president.

In addition to his present duties as secretary-treasurer of the association, he has recently bought a farm at Glenmont, N. Y., a suburb of Albany, and after extensive repairs and constructing new barns and silos has recommended the production of certified milk. During the past summer he shipped two truckloads of milk into New York City each day. Mr. Winters thoroughly believes in the value of clean wholesome milk not only for children, but for grown-ups also, and is interested in getting college graduates to take up the production of certified milk.

farm. He is growing large quantities of alfalfa.

'15 B.S.—Warren E. Monson visited the college recently. Mr. Monson, who was circulation manager of this magazine in 1915, is now in the supply business in Cleveland. His address is 1229 Arlington Rd., Lakewood, Ohio.

'15 Sp.—L. L. Allen, who is in charge of the summer camp maintained by R. H. Macy and Co., at Burlingham, N. Y., attended the Cornell poultry show, December 2-4.

'16 B.S.—L. H. Woodward has resigned as County agent in Chautauqua County to become Farm Bureau manager in Wyoming County with headquarters at Warsaw, New York.

'16 B.S.—Harold E. Irish was a visitor during the early part of November when he came primarily to give a talk to the track team. "Pat" still found time to renew acquaintances and give a talk to the grad. students on his work in the purchasing department of the Western Electric Company.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Mapes have a second son, Lawrence Grant, born November 22, 1923. They live at 421 Seventh Avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

'17 M.F.—A. A. Kraus writes that he has passed the New York State Bar Examinations and intimates that he will soon be able to handle in a consulting way the legal problems of forestry. His present address is 238 Jersey Street, New Brighton, L. I., N. Y.

'17 Ex.—Ralph S. Dold is associated with the Dold Packing Co. at South Omaha, Nebraska.

'17 B.S.—Frank P. Cullinan was married on November 26 to Miss Mabel Schrass, at her home in West Lafayette, Indiana. Their permanent address in this town is 451 Littleton Street. Frank is an associate professor of pomology in Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana.

'18 B.S.—F. O. Underwood, extension specialist in the vegetable gardening department, left Ithaca, December 4, to spend two weeks in California with his brother E. V. Underwood '13. He will begin graduate work at the University of Chicago in January.

'18 M.S. in Agr.—George Steward has received the Shelvin Fellowship in Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

'18 B.S.—Edwin G. Batsford has changed his address in New York and can now be reached in care of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Room 604, 102 Warren Street.

'18 B.S.—The engagement of Florence Lumsden to Chester Bissell '20 has just recently been announced. She is at present teaching home economics at Bethesda, Maryland.

'19 B.S.—Dana C. Card is an assistant in the Department of Markets, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. Last summer he attended the Cornell Summer School, taking work in agricultural economics and transportation. He then returned to Ken-

tucky to resume his work there, which includes research in agricultural marketing.

'20 M.F.—Announcement was received recently of the marriage of Sam Sweeney, to Miss Martha Rogers of Atlanta, Ga. The date was November 1st.

'20 B.S.—Myron Bloy was married to Miss Helen F. Gibson of Detroit on November 27. After graduation Mr. Bloy was employed in the flower store of Max Schling, 5th Avenue, New York, and then in the store of William Rock of Kansas City, Mo. He has recently opened a florist shop at 8001 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

'20 B.S.—Charles K. Sibley is taking his Ph.D. in June. His thesis will be on "The Aquatic Life of McLean Wild Life Preserve." At present Sibley is instructing in limnology.

'20 B.S.—Livingston Blauvelt is the manager of the poultry department on the Homestead Farms, at Bethany, Wayne Co., N. Y.

'20 B.S.—Randolph Milton Brown's marriage to Beatrice Williams, of New Haven, Vermont, took place on No-

vember 29. They will make their home in Washington, D. C., after December 15.

'20 B.S.—E. G. Robinson has been doing geologic work in the Rockies in the service of the Geology Department at Billings, Mont. He is back at Cornell taking graduate work in the Department of Geology.

'20 B.S.—Word has been received that E. Eloise Shepard and Mr. A. O. Degling (C. E. '20) were married on August 16. Since leaving the hill, Eloise has been a teacher of Home Economics. Mr. Degling is a construction engineer.

'20 B.S.—Margaret Fortune was married to Everett R. Court at her home in Malone, N. Y., on June 28. They are living in Schenectady, and Mrs. Court is running the cafeteria in the high school.

'20 B.S.—F. C. Wilbur has been in charge of the trial grounds for vegetables and flowers at Joseph Harris Co., Coldwater, N. Y., for the past three years.

'20 B. S.—Myron Bloy, who has been employed by Max Schling, a leading florist of New York for three years, has opened a pretentious flower store in Detroit. He is attracting the attention of all of the large florists and florist organizations of the country because of the uniqueness of his displays.

'20 B.S.—William R. (Hap) Buell is teaching agriculture in the high school at Orchard Park. Hap started the course there in February, 1920. He is now teaching in alternate years first and third year agriculture and second and fourth. Besides his high school teaching he is acting as the Junior Project leader for the district.

'21 B.S.—Freeman S. Howlett, who was an assistant in the Pomology department for three years, is again in Ithaca on leave from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station at Wooster, Ohio. He is completing work on his doctor's thesis and preparing material to be presented at meetings of the American Society for the Advancement of Science to be held in Washington during the coming year. Mr. Howlett expects to be in Ithaca till Christmas.

'21 B.S.—Elizabeth T. Cooper is commissary buyer for Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., and also director of Durand Commons, the dining hall for men.

'21 B.S.—Mrs. Edward F. Graham (Frances I. Mathews) and her daughter Jeanne, aged eight months, attended the Summer School last summer, and lived in the Domecon Lodge.

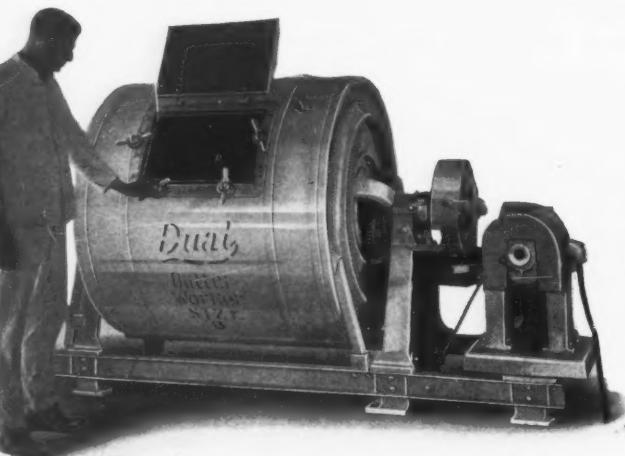
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'21 B.S.—Leonard K. Elmhirst is at present making a study of social and agricultural conditions in South America, travelling with the famous oriental poet-philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore. Last summer they visited China and Japan. Before starting this tour, Professor Elmhirst was in charge of the department of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction in the Tagore Institute, Bengal, India.

'21 B.S.—Waldo B. ("Cookie") Cookingham is continuing his work with poultry on a farm which he recently bought near Phelps, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Several members of the entomology department received an invitation to the wedding of Miss Lena Francken and Bernard Smit which was to take place on November 25, at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa. Bernard Smit after obtaining his master's here in '23 went to Middleburg, South Africa, where he became head of the entomology department in the Groot Fontien school of Agriculture. In a long letter to the department he described many of the conditions in that territory and the details of his work. Everything that the entomologist does has to be of practical dollars and cents value. Since the farms of that territory are very large and keep an average of six thousand sheep, the department puts in most of its time studying the activities and playful tricks which ticks, blow-flies, maggots, and scabmites have on the gentle sheep. He wrote of another circumstance which was not quite so practical. On this occasion he obtained the speed of a couple of ostriches with his motorcycle, which he found to be forty miles per hour. He plans eventually to return to Cornell and take his doctor's degree.

'21 Sp.—Arnold H. ("Zeke") Exo, who is working for the Kasco Milk Co., has been transferred from northern New York to the Ohio and Michigan territory. He may be reached at Central Station, Toledo, Ohio, Box 551.

'21 B.S.—Abraham Copeland is in the employ of the United Fruit Company as overseer on one of their farms near Quirigua, Central America.

'21—C. C. Davies is now the County Agent of Orange County succeeding L. D. Greene. Davies was formerly Assistant County Agent of Erie County. His address is Middletown, N. Y.

'21 B.S.-'23 B.S.—Robert R. Usher '21 and Gady E. Wellar '23, were married on August 7 last. Laura L. Geer '23 was maid of honor and Hubert H. Race '21 was the best man at the ceremony. The wedding march

was played by Marjorie S. Wilmot '25, accompanied by Grace M. Race '22. The couple went on a motor camping trip through the Adirondacks, and are now living on a farm at Poolville, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—On November 2, Richard Northrup Simonds came to take up permanent residence at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Simonds.

'21 B.S.—William B. Apgar was married on November 29 to Nellie Ellen Hall, Emporia, Kansas. "Bill" is with the U. S. Forest Service at Du Noir, Wyoming.

'21 W.C.—William G. Hall has won

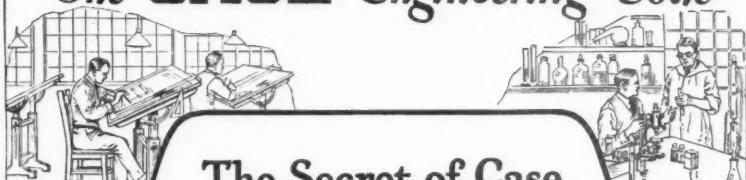
a free scholarship with the Dr. Hartwig Correspondence Veterinary College, which is located at Watertown, Wis. He intends to make up his high school work and then enter as a regular student at Cornell, specializing in the Animal husbandry work.

'22 B.S.—Sally Merritt is head dietitian in the Grant Hospital at Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Cornelia Lerch was married on November 27 at New Britain, Connecticut, to George R. Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are at home at 713 Windsor Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Genevieve C. Chambers

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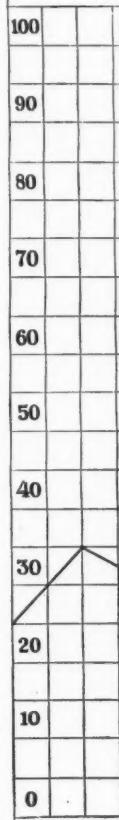
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was married on October 6 to Dr. Donald R. Brasie (Michigan '22) and they are living at 3114 North Saginaw Street, Flint, Mich. Mrs. Brasie is bacteriologist for the Board of Health of Flint.

'22 B.S.—Ted Buhl is still on the old farm at Stafford. Rumor has it that Ted had a mighty good crop of potatoes this year, and that he is feeding lambs again.

'22 B.S.—F. M. Wigsten has succeeded E. L. Chase as county agent of Ulster County. Previous to this, Frank was special forestry agent in Lewis County.

'22 M.S.—Harvey S. Adams of Harrisburg, Pa., and former farm bureau agent in Butler County has accepted a position with the Butler Savings and Trust Company as a trust agent. Until recently he was secretary and treasurer of the Penn-Maryland Joint Farm Loan Bank at Harrisburg which he helped to organize.

'22 B.S.—Seymour M. Vaughan is principal of the High School and teacher of vocational agriculture at Odessa, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—Edmond Perregaux is continuing his work here for his Ph.D. in Farm Management. His address is 117 Blair Street.

'22 B.S.—Mrs. Richard W. Wyse (Edith A. Goff) is living at 5 Cedar Street, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—M. N. Parker is now working at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station on vegetable work.

'22 B.S.—Henry T. Blewer, who has been managing his mother's farm at Newark Valley, N. Y., started three months of extension service for rural engineering on December 1.

'22 B.S.—Mrs. Gladys Furgeson Barkley is now Home Bureau agent in Chemung County. Her office and residence are in Elmira, New York. Mrs. Barkley has been assistant Home Bureau manager in Monroe County.

'23 B.S.—Henry Luhrs, who has been doing graduate work in farm management, has left for St. Louis where he has accepted a position with the Purina Milling Company.

'23 Ph.D.—Dr. Ralph Nanz, who was last year an instructor in plant physiology, is now university pastor of the Episcopal Church here in Ithaca.

'23 B.S.—Frank J. Walrath has been a professor of Agriculture Economics in the University of Porto Rico at Mayaguez the past year. Last June he returned to Ithaca, and attended summer session at which time he started work on his Ph.D. He is married and has a family of three future Cornellians. He is living at 104 Maple Avenue.

'23 B.S.—Isadore Weiselberg has since last March been a topographic draftsman in the office of the president of the Borough of Queens, New York City.

'23 B.S.—K. E. Paine, former assistant Farm Bureau manager and fruit specialist in Chautauqua County, is now county agent. Mr. Paine succeeds L. H. Woodward, who recently resigned to become manager in Wyoming County.

'23 B.S.—Dorothy Ronto is manager of one of the Cooperative Cafeterias in New York City. Her address is 52 East 25th Street.

'23 B.S.—C. C. Bowers, who had previously been working for Ivar H. Ringdall, commercial florist in Rome, is back here doing graduate work in the floriculture department.

'23 B.S.—Florence J. Broadbook is practicing landscape architecture at Rockville, Md.

'23 B.S.—Martha A. Tanner is doing graduate work in home economics at the University of California and lives at 23 Panoramic Way, Berkely, Cal.

'23 B.S.—Margaret ("Peg") Bate-

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man, whose home is in Johannesburg, South Africa, has started a department in home economics. She is organizing it similarly to the home economics department here at Cornell. There has never been such a department there before, and recent reports say she is getting along famously with her new undertaking.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Buck of Ferndale, Mich., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Edna M. Buck '23, to Merle H. Jewett of Rochester, N. Y., on June 7 last. They are now living at 1 Summer Park, Rochester.

'23 B.S.—Sihon W. Baker is teaching high school at Holley, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Pete Arnold is inspecting citrus fruit for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. His present address is P. O. Box 551, Winterhaven, Florida.

'24 B.S.—Kenneth ("Ken") Gallant is as busy as are his bees in developing his apiary at Cato.

'24 M.S.—E. M. Manning, who was a former student here in the floriculture department, left last summer for Lakeland, Florida, where he has opened a floral and landscape business. He has recently taken over contracts for two of the largest hotels in Lakeland, and has achieved marked fame by transplanting full grown

bamboo trees for landscaping in connection with one of his hotel contracts. The transplanting of such trees is a very difficult task to perform, and has never been successfully carried out before. Mr. Manning can be addressed at 213 Lemon Street, Lakeland, Florida.

'24 B.S.—Dorothy Van Wirt is doing office work for her father this year in the Van Wirt Construction Company, Glens Falls.

'24 B.S.—Dorothy Larrabee is assisting Mrs. Anna Grace who is manager of residential halls here at Cornell.

'24 B.S.—Margaret Kenwell has completed her students' dietitian training at Clifton Springs, and will remain there and have charge of one of the dining halls.

'24 B.S.—A. H. Brokaw is teaching vocational agriculture in the high school at Owego, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Laura Duffy is an assistant in one of the Alice-Foote-MacDougal coffee shoppes in New York City. Write her at 73 Front Street.

'24 M.S.—F. C. Tooke has gone to South Africa, to take an entomologi-

cal position. He will probably work on the subject of Forest Insects. Address him c/o Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, South Africa.

'24 B.S.—Margaret Kelly has completed her student's dietitian training at Clifton Springs, and will remain there in charge of the diabetic department.

'24 B.S.—Paul Savin is doing graduate work at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

'24 B.S.—Richard F. S. Starr spent most of last summer in Mexico. On December 1 he plans to sail from Vancouver for Peking, China, and go from there to southern Tibet on a three months' caravan trip from the end of the railroad. He will be a member of the Fogg Museum Expedition of Harvard for study and research regarding the nature, art, and other features of the country.

'24 B.S.—Lois Douque, who has been engaged in student's dietitian work in nutrition in the Johns-Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, is now doing county extension work in nutrition at Bath.



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'24 B.S.—Leslie R. Hawthorn is back at Cornell again taking some graduate work in plant physiology and plant breeding, besides assisting in the Botany Department. During the past summer he made a return trip to his home in London from which he had been absent almost five years. Although the trip was mostly one of pleasure, "Les" gave a part of the time to studying the market gardening situation in England, besides visiting the Rothampstead Experiment Station and the National Institute of Botany at Cambridge.

'24 B.S.—All latest reports declare that Luke Tribus is contemplating marriage. Last summer Luke worked at Sayville, Long Island, on oysters. There amongst the oysters he discovered one day a priceless pearl. All best wishes to Luke.

'24 B.S.—Clayton E. Burger is working in Pine Bush, N. Y., but plans to return to Cornell next fall for graduate work in the Department of Rural Education.

'24 B.S.; '23 A.B.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilber T. Archibald (Marjorie Dickson '23) are now living at Bovina Center.

'24 B.S.—S. B. Kellogg is manager of a hotel at Greene, N. Y. "Loggy"

expects to make use of some of his vegetable gardening training, and grow most of the vegetables for his establishment.

'24 B.S.—Thala Ball is a dietitian in the State Hospital for the feeble-minded at Syracuse.

'24 B.S.—Paul Needham is following in the footsteps of his father, Prof. J. G. Needham, and is at present instructing in the biological department here at Cornell.

'24 B.S.—Ada F. Jones is studying dietetics at the Presbyterian Hospital at 37 East Seventy-first Street, N. Y. She writes that there are six Cornellians in the hospital and that Mollie Wycoff '23 is assistant dietitian.

'24 B.S.—In correction of a former student note in our October issue, Edward J. Lawless is in charge of Egg and Poultry Marketing at the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. His home address is 1700 Green Street in that city.

Where the Shadows Seek the South

(Continued from page 113)

shall be at the port of that city in the morning, if the engines do not break down again.

What do I think of South America? Haven't I answered the question already? I found it full of interest. Probably any foreign country would interest one who had before scarcely been outside his own dooryard. There are many little things about South Americans that I do not like, probably because I do not really understand them. I don't think I understand any Latin people. I am not criticising them. They have as much right to their customs as we to ours.

South Americans are polite, always polite; sometimes we wished that they had been frank rather than so polite. We had been told that the museum of the University of Cuzco was well worth a visit, so we inquired at the secretary's office. Certainly he would be happy to show us the museum. Could we come at nine o'clock tomorrow? We could and we were there at nine o'clock sharp. Unfortunately, very unfortunately, the keys had been taken home by one of the professors. They would be sent for at once. At half past nine they had not arrived. Would it inconvenience us greatly to come at eleven? We could come at eleven. We were back at eleven, *hora ingles*, but the keys were not. Would it be at all possible for us to return

Readers of the Countryman

are likely to be in Ithaca to get new ideas and to see old friends at

Cornell's Farmers' Week

There's no use urging Countryman readers to meet at Ithaca, they come anyhow. But the college would like to ask them to constitute a committee on hospitality to invite

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at three? It would—but we didn't! Of course, this was all our own fault. We hadn't understood the secretary at all. We should, we then realized, have been very busy. We should, doubtless, have been very sorry, have regretted exceedingly that a previous engagement would make it impossible to return at eleven.

In all seriousness, I can say that, thruout the South American countries, we found officials and private citizens courteous, helpful, and patient with us. No matter how poor our Spanish, there was no outward sign of merriment.

What future change will come to the agriculture of these countries, or when it will come, I cannot predict, but I feel sure that it will come at no remote day. With the world filling up with people at its present unexampled rate, there is sure to be a crowding into this South American region. And when that time comes, those who continue the present inefficient methods can hardly hope to survive in the competition that will follow. Perhaps the present methods are those best adapted to present conditions. Anyway, it is their own affair and I am no missionary to them. I am not preaching, only predicting that things cannot always go on as they are now.

Yea of the Child Labor Amendment

(Continued from page 111)

New Jersey authorities refused to put them in their schools. These children lost 25 to 30 per cent of their schooling during the year and only 69.9 per cent of those from eight schools studied, passed, while 80.4 per cent of the children in the average public school were promoted. One-half of these children lost 8 and 28 per cent lost 12 weeks from school. Seventy-one per cent of those between 8 and 16 were one year or more below normal grade, and 22.5 per cent were two years below. (See U. S. Labor Review. Vol. 15; 1320-22.) Space does not permit giving of facts regarding the contract system for families under which children work long hours in the sugar beet fields, injuring their health, and retarding education. I thus close with one quotation, remembering my friends who say, "We do not need the amendment."

"Fatherless fourteen - year - old Johnny A—— lying flat on his back in the hospital, with a bone and joint affliction brought on by over-work in Michigan sugar beet fields . . . wishes for some present that will keep his hands and mind busy during the months to come, when he will be

unable to change his uncomfortable position." (From the Detroit Free Press. Quoted in *The American Child*, February, 1924.)

Nays of the Child Labor Amendment

(Continued from page 111)

"Why, then, give Congress a power that it is unwise for them to exercise?" is the obvious answer. We have yet to hear the slogan, "Have faith in Congress."

But the most absurd feature of the proposed Amendment is the inclusion of youth from sixteen to eighteen years in the "child" classification. This, I am told from reliable sources, was to please the labor organizations who are championing the Amendment

A few weeks ago, before the recent election, Massachusetts generally and quite correctly was pre-supposed to be in favor of the Amendment, but the legislature of that one state submitted the matter to a referendum vote of the people. As a result the voters made a study of both sides of the question. A vote of three to one against the Amendment showed conclusively that sentimental appeals could not withstand the convincing power of facts when open minds were prepared for their reception.

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Farmers' Week Guests

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Volume VI

Ithaca, New York, January, 1925

Number 4

ENTHUSIASTIC AG STAGS KICK UP CLOUD OF DUST

Annual Fall Dance of Ag Association
Outshines Previous Shin-digs

"Eat, drink, and be merry for tomorrow ye die," was the slogan of those participating in the Ag dance on December 9 in the Domecon building. Prelims, reports, and family ties were cast aside for a brief moment to wriggle and writhe in the spell of the syncopating jazz of the music grinders. About nine o'clock or thereabouts the professional and amateur dancers of the college appeared on the scenery and, after producing a little card, entitled, "I am a member of the Ag Association," checked their raccoon and sheepskin coats on the floor and railings and mounted the stairs to the ball-room on the second floor.

"Bigger and Better Stags"

By far the greater number of male indulgers were practical examples of "bigger and better stags." This particular variety of *Homo Sapiens* had the majority, the plurality, and the totality of the occasion. They held entire command of the situation, completely surrounding the enemy and riddling it with salient thrusts and parries. It seemed as though all the young gentlemen were either in the stag line, just leaving it, or about to join it. These jubilant linesmen were the life of the party, being equally adept at offensive and defensive tactics. The high steppers made some pretty shift formations around the ends and in the halls. The feminine dust-raisers hailed from every nook and cranny of the town. Co-eds, stenogs, high-school girls, counter-clerks, and con women lent variety and pulchritude to the affair.

Food for Thirsty

Punch and wafers were served on the field of battle, on the sidelines, in the hallways, on the staircase, and in the balconies. Between the liquid refreshments and the angular elbows everyone had enough punch for one evening. It was "on with the dance" until midnight, when the orchestra struck for shorter hours and more pay. No one being in a position to comply with the demands a general walk-out was in order.

The music was above par, the girls looked their prettiest, and the stags earned a reputation. All participants agreed that it was the liveliest dance in the history of the Ag Association. The committee in charge is to be highly commended for making the dance such a popular affair.

The presence of the Mmes. Betten, Dean, Gibson, and King, as patronesses added to the enjoyment of the happy occasion.

PHI KAPPA PHI

Glenn McKinley Bass, John Courtney, Albert Winston Dunlap, Charlotte Bostwick Hopkins, John Frederic Lemon, Hoke Smith Palmer, Belle Katherine Schultz, George Bentley Webber, Ellen Watson Wing.

TWO AG STUDENTS FIND HUNDRED NEW IRON MEN

Ten manuscripts were submitted for the annual Kermis play competition. They were "The Crucible," "The Safe," "In Fun," "Such Is Life," "What Are We Going to Do About It?", "Doctor, Where's Your Specs?", "Shirley May," "If You Don't Watch Out," "Old Things," and "Mischief Makers in a Berry Camp."

In accordance with the report of the judges, Professors G. A. Everett, Helen Monsch, Dwight Sanderson, R. B. Robb and Dr. R. P. Sibley, the play, "Such Is Life," by Miss Ruth Northrup '25 was given first prize. "Old Things," written by Judson Genung '26 was awarded the second place. The two playwrights shared the hundred dollar prize equally, and it is expected that the plays will be produced Farmers' Week.

The tryouts for the plays were held on December 16 and 18 in Roberts Assembly.

HEINICKE HEADS EASTWARD ON JAUNT THROUGH EUROPE

Professor A. J. Heinicke, head of the pomology department, is visiting experiment stations in England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France. In Switzerland he is studying with such eminent scientists as Molisch, and Mühlner-Thurgau.

He writes that he is greatly impressed by the extent and scientific character of the horticultural experiments going on in Europe, especially in England. Dr. Heinicke expects to return to Ithaca the second semester and conduct the classes which he postponed this term.

AG STRUTS

Three Ag men walked in first in the university championship walking meet on December 6 over a four and one-half mile course from the Old Armory to the Varna road and back by way of Forest Home.

Starting in a field of eighteen walkers, R. Forschmidt '25 finished first, B. Frank '25 was second, and R. Zautner '27 third. The winner's time was 48 minutes, 5 seconds.

POULTRY SHOW JUDGED SUCCESSFUL HEN PARTY

Vain Fowls Flutter Off With Prizes
in College Judging Pavilion

The third annual production poultry show, held in the animal husbandry judging pavilion, December 2, 3, and 4, proved to be entirely as successful as in the past two years. Sponsored by the New York State Poultry Council, the New York State Farm Bureaus, and the College of Agriculture, this institution has become an important part of the Cornell poultry improvement program.

Of more than one thousand birds exhibited, about 75 per cent were single comb white leghorns. Twenty-five breeds were represented in exhibits which were shown in fifty-five classes. This is a marked increase over the number of exhibits last year, in spite of the fact that several of the larger exhibitors did not show their birds this year.

Egg Show Postponed

The egg show, which in the past has been held in conjunction with the poultry show, was postponed this year until Farmers' Week because of the difficulty of getting eggs at this time of year.

All judging was done in the presence of the exhibitors, thereby giving them an opportunity to see the good and bad qualities of their birds. A judging contest of county teams of junior project workers resulted in Chenango County placing first, Tioga County second, and Tompkins County third. The winning team will represent New York state at the 4-H Club poultry judging contest at the poultry show at Madison Square Garden, New York, this month.

Sweepstakes Awarded

Eleven sweepstake prizes were awarded. The Rice Trophy Cup for the greatest number of points went to C. S. Robinson of Trumansburg. The best cock in the show was exhibited by A. W. Buckbee of Wisner. C. M. Christian of Horseheads captured the prize for the best cockerel. Fritz Freyer of East Northport, Long Island, had the best hen, and C. L. Allen of Ithaca the best pullet. H. Holtekamp and son of Trumansburg were the proud owners of the best farm flock. Professor G. O. Hall and several assistants photographed the sweepstake winners under strong artificial lights. These pictures will be used in the poultry department's extension work.

The Tompkins County Farm Bureau was given permanent possession of the poultry department Trophy Cup because of its third consecutive capture of the greatest number of awards for one county.

**GLISTA ERNESTINE SUCCUMBS
TO INFIRMITIES OF OLD AGE**

**Grand Old Lady of College Herd Dies
at the Age of Sixteen**

Glista Ernestine, world's champion holder of thirty-pound records, the "grand old lady" of the college herd, has passed on. At the age of sixteen years she entered the bovine happy hunting grounds on the afternoon of December 10.

Ernestine had not been milked all the fall. She had, however, been failing, and it was evident to Professor "Hy" Wing, her foster father, that it was highly improbable that she would live through another lactation period. A well developed ninety-pound bull calf was born two days before she died.

Glista Ernestine did more to make the college known throughout the country than all the rest of the herd combined. The facts of her lifetime production records are on file at the animal husbandry department. The total weight of milk which she produced is 202,005 pounds, over 101 tons, testing on the average 3.63, which amounts to 7,342 pounds of fat, or 9177.5 pounds of butter. The weight of fat in the milk is four times greater than her greatest body weight during her entire life. Ernestine's body and udder capacity enabled her to make high records. After her death the veterinarian severed the udder and found it weighed 193 pounds.

A Few Records

This amount of milk is probably greater than that produced by any other cow that ever lived. It would fill 2,376 forty-quart cans, which would make a line a half mile long or would fill ten and one-half freight cars. During three years she exceeded 20,000 pounds of milk each year, and has averaged 100 pounds for 102 days for two lactation periods. Her greatest yearly record is 23,341 pounds of milk and 1,042.16 pounds of butter. Her greatest work, for which she holds the world's championship, was making seven 7-day records of over thirty pounds of butter. She made her first record when she was four years old and her last at the age of twelve years.

The "grand old lady" has transmitted to her progeny many of her qualities. Glista Fortuna has produced on test 37.86 pounds of butter, the largest amount of butter ever made by a university owned cow. Another daughter, Glista Freedom, has

The Cornell Countryman

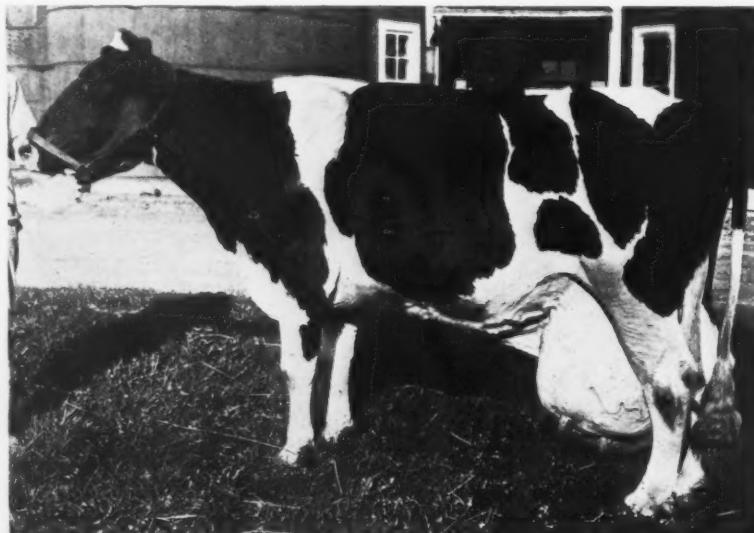
January, 1925

a record of 19.1 pounds of butter as a two-year old.

A large share of the credit for Ernestine's work is due to her managers. Professor H. H. Wing and F. H. Peabody have catered to her whims and fancies throughout her lifetime, and their names will always be linked with that of the great Glista Ernestine.

**IN WHICH WE INTRODUCE
ADDITIONS TO THE STAFF**

We are pleased to announce the election of H. Wentworth '27, Miss



GLISTA ERNESTINE

Norma H. Wright '27, and H. W. Beers '28 to the editorial staff, and of V. O. Linderman '27, Miss Y. M. Tyrell '27, and C. F. Blewer '28 to the business staff of the **COUNTRYMAN**.

**NUTRITIVE RODENT RATIOS
FILL RATS WITH VITAMINS**

Dr. Adelaide Spohn, who has been in charge of research work for the school of home economics for the past two years, now has an extensive research laboratory equipped for animal experimentation with a complete chemical laboratory supplementing it.

The problems with which Dr. Spohn has been working are the nutritive value of foods, the effect of various methods of canning on the vitamin content of foods, and the relation between the color of foods and their vitamin content.

Dr. Spohn, during her experiments on rats, has worked out a method for providing the animals with plenty of water by means of a bottle fastened on the outside of the cage. A glass tube, tapering to a point, extends into the cage so that water does not flow except when the rat sucks it. This has removed the difficulty of damp cages, and has given more ideal and sanitary conditions for experiment.

Sanitary living conditions of the rats are given special attention. The cages are sterilized in boiling water once a week and the food dishes washed regularly.

**SILVER TONGUED ORATORS
TO TURN VOICES TO GOLD**

**Sputtering Speechmakers Spout for
Mere Money**

Once more has the eloquence of orators burst forth in Roberts Assembly, and this time it was the preliminary tryouts for the fourteenth annual Eastman Stage contest, which were held on December first. Of forty-one students who registered, sixteen were selected for the second preliminary tryouts held on December fifteenth.

The survivors of the first trials were: A. Ackerman '25, Miss J. Fried '25, E. S. Foster '25, J. G. Miller '25, C. E. Paine '25, H. Prytherch '25, Miss H. J. Smith '25, B. Spence '25, H. E. Sutton '25, W. K. Webber '25, R. I. Young '25, H. T. Huckle '26, John Marshall '26, and A. C. Frederick '27.

In the first tryouts the speakers were limited to three minutes to speak on any original subject. The judges were Professors Montgomery Robinson of extension, R. A. Mordoff of meteorology, and O. W. Smith, assistant secretary of the Ag College.

At the second elimination tryouts on December 15, each of these sixteen contestants was allowed to spout for four whole minutes before an awe-inspiring assemblage consisting of Professors Montgomery Robinson of extension; James E. Rice of the poultry department, and G. W. Cavanaugh of Ag Chem.

After some deliberation these capable judges pronounced a verdict in favor of Andrew Ackerman '25, H. I. Frederick '25, Miss J. Fried '25, C. E. Paine '25, Miss H. J. Smith '25, and H. T. Huckle '26, with J. Marshall '26 as alternate.

The final contest will be held during Farmers' Week, when these young orators will try to turn their silver-toned voices into real gold currency to the tune of \$100, which will be carried off by the winner, and \$20 which goes to the runner-up.

WANDERING LYON RETURNS

Professor T. L. Lyon of the agronomy department returned December 2 after a six months' tour of Scotland and England, where he has been studying agricultural colleges and farming methods. Dr. Lyon spent the greater part of his time abroad at the agricultural colleges of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

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**AXE BREAKERS SATIATE
GLUTTONOUS APPETITES****Christmas Banquet of Foresters a
Most Enjoyable Affair**

All that blue smoke sneaking out through the doorway—where does it come from? With some such apprehension in mind might the uninhibited break in upon a time-honored custom observed in the Forestry building on December 18. The men, who sat about the varnished tables which groaned under the weight of the feast, were members of the Forestry Club and the occasion was the famous annual Christmas party and feast of St. Murphius, patron saint of all Cornell foresters.

But about the blue smoke. The banquet was over, and "Bill" Walling '25, under whose capable hand the gastronomic details of the evening's round of enjoyment were intrusted, was beginning to show signs of mercy towards the unfortunate frosh who served the meal when "Wesel" Rice '25, toastmaster, announced a raffle, the winner of which was to receive a bottle of liquid liquor.

Spurious Liquor

After some delay due to the inability of the committee in charge to locate an impartial and fearless man to draw the numbers, Professor A. B. Recknagel offered his services and was promptly sworn in and set to work. "Weenie" Gabriel '25 was the fortunate forester and received a bot-

tle of creosote for his patience. Speakers for the evening included Mr. Dana, director of the Northeast Forest Experiment Station, "Dick" Wilson '24 and Professor G. A. Everett, who read one of his French-Canadian dialect poems in his usual delightful manner. Professor Recknagel, under the guise of a "pounding Paderewski" entertained the smokers while "Weenie" Gabriel '25 and "Mack" MacKinney '25 gave a couple of banjos a merciless musical beating. St. Murphius then appeared and passed around presents to the professors and seniors, after which the party adjourned.

**LOCAL HOTEL MANAGER
ADDRESSES YE HOSTS**

Leonard C. Reulein, manager of the Ithaca Hotel, addressed the members of Ye Hosts on the evening of December 9. Mr. Reulein spoke of the beneficial effect of prohibition on the hotel in eliminating the inefficient managers and raising the hotel profession to the fourth largest industry in the United States.

Ye Host shingles were awarded to the following honorary members: Professor H. B. Meek, director of the course, Professor Jessie A. Boys, who taught the first class in hotel management, and Professor F. H. Randolph, head of the hotel engineering department.

1925

**May it be a Prosperous
Year for all Country-
man Readers**

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**THATCHER VISITS CAPITAL
FOR COMMISSION CONFAB****Explores Potomac in Mayflower With
President Coolidge**

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of experiment stations and member of the new Agricultural Commission, returned to Ithaca early in December after a trip to Washington in connection with his work on the commission.

While in Washington Dr. Thatcher, with two other farmer leaders, was the guest of President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge on a week end trip down the Potomac in the presidential yacht *Mayflower*. Dr. Thatcher spoke of the interest of the president and his wife in farmers' problems, stating that Mrs. Coolidge was as keenly interested and as ready to discuss these matters as was the president himself.

**TO KILL OR NOT TO KILL
PROVES MEATY QUESTION**

The department of animal husbandry is cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture in obtaining slaughter records of various breeds of farm animals. The records are obtained for the purpose of study of the relation of size of body and development of organs with the production of the animals. Recently Berta Rosaire, one of our double Jerseys, submitted to such treatment, but it will be necessary to obtain many more figures before any valuable conclusions can be deduced from the data.

Strand Theatre

January 4-7—

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

in

"THE GOLDFISH"

* * *

January 8-10—

Three 2-Reel Comedies and
Five Acts of Keith Vaudeville

* * *

Coming—

BUSTER KEATON in
"THE NAVIGATOR"

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES
Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI January, 1925 No. 4

OUR PLAYS

Kermis is again occupying the center of the stage in the minds of many of the undergraduates as Farmers' Week draws nigh. In deciding to produce one act plays this year, the managing group has moved in accordance with public opinion. It has been felt for the past few years that the guests themselves would appreciate a group of shorter plays rather than a longer one.

It goes without saying that the average student has his time well occupied during the last three weeks of the term. Producing these one act plays will have the double effect of giving more students an opportunity to display their aorial ability and will not take as much extra curricula time as a longer play.

Right along with this comes the good news that "Doc" Bates, who has long been famous for his Indian pageants, is going to coach the plays. We feel sure that all combined will result in a Kermis which everyone will enjoy.

IN MEMORIAM

Cows may come and cows may go, but that Glista Ernestine breaks and makes world's records forever has become a common statement in the Ag college. That all good things cannot keep on interminably is an oft-repeated axiom and Ernestine is no exception to the laws of nature.

With her passing at the age of sixteen, goes the most unique animal in the Holstein-Friesian world. Age finally took its toll, but even to the last she seemed to recognize her duties as the world's most famous cow and gave eleven pounds of milk the day she died.

Side shows have drawn their crowds but without doubt of all the attractions of Farmers' Week, Ernestine can lay claim to the greatest popularity. She has done more in her long span of life to make the an hus department known throughout the coun-

try than any single animal. While there is a feeling of loss, the faculty takes solace in knowing that she has left a capable line of descendants to carry on her work.

ONLY TOO TRUE

A good night's sleep is a good night's sleep and there's an end on't. But a prelim is a prelim and finals, finals as well. Mid-year examinations are only three weeks off, three weeks of prelims. That love (?) of work acquired by the pros during vacation has to be satisfied at any cost, thence the prelims to correct.

However, finals are inevitable things if one would get a college education. We have been enjoying the bloom of education and now for a few weeks we must get right down to the stalk of it. We need now to get the "cold dope" for miraculous gusts of knowledge are not to be depended upon at the final hour.

So let's to work. Those fascinating cross-word puzzles will never "pull an A" in any course. Our first president, Andrew D. White, has said: "Four years of good study in one direction are as good as four years of good study in another. Let's make it four years of *good* study and then we can defy any of our fellow students to outdo us in this business of getting an education.

RESOLUTIONS

Once more it is time to say "Happy New Year" and thoughts of the new year bring thoughts of resolutions. Let us make a few. Let us resolve to consider our pros human beings, not unmitigated bores inflicted upon us by higher powers and borne by us with resignation. Let us resolve to say "Hello" to our fellow aggies when we meet them on the campus, whether we are personally acquainted with them or not. Let us resolve to boost our college by going out and doing something for it. Let us resolve that after all the world is a pretty good place to live in, that Cornell is the best place in it in which to spend four years of a happy struggle for things beyond our comprehension, and that the best place in Cornell is the Ag College.

EASTMAN STAGE

"Many are called but few are chosen," aptly illustrates the feeling of the students who try out for the Eastman Stage. As each year rolls 'round, the popularity and competition for the right to "woo" the judges to sleep during Farmers' Week becomes more intense.

One thing that makes this year's stage of more than ordinary interest is the fact that of the six chosen, two are women. This has happened but once before in the history of the stage. This goes to show that the boys will have to prove themselves real spell-binders if they expect to bring home the "bacon."

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

One of our esteemed professors has suggested that it would be appropriate to give cross-word puzzle prelims.

The orientation course is doing for the Ag frosh what the weather did to the Kermis posters.

Statisticians tell us that a great deal of food went to waist on Dec. 25.

A co-ed has the right to life, liberty, and the purse-suit of men.

"Scido—scidere—slipti-bumptus," gasped the romance language "stude" as he skidded down the "slope."

Consider the advantage the Ag man has who goes out for the fencing team. Having handled barbed-wire a good deal he ought not to need much attention from the fencing instructor.

The "Campus Farmer", a department in *The Penn State Farmer*, states at the top of its editorial page that it is "Devoted to the Doings and Brewings of Ag Hill." There's frankness for you!

City Chap—"Which is correct, to speak of a sitting hen or a setting hen?"

Farmer—"Don't know and don't care. What I'd like to know is, when a hen cackles has she been laying or is she lying?"

An Eastern farmer, who had moved to California, had heard that his neighbor raised unusually large potatoes, so he sent his hired man over to get a hundred pounds.

"Go right back," said the Californian, "and tell your boss that I won't cut a potato for any man."

Even pros and students like to go back to their childhood days. If you don't think so, ask anyone who attended the Ag Ec department's "little boy and girl" dance which was held at domecon on December 15.

It's a good thing the cold wave didn't hit the Ag campus that night. You knee-dn't believe it, but we're just telling you!

BARNYARD SNAPSHOTS

Although the pig's a dirty beast
He doesn't mind it in the least,
But pokes about
With muddy snout
And roots on the choicest fodder out.
And while he stands there chewing
bog
I see he eats "just like a hog."

**VEGETABLE GROWERS GATHER
AT ANNUAL WINTER MEETINGS**

**Dr. Massey Attends Science Meeting
in Capital City**

Professors H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department and L. M. Massey of the plant pathology department attended the annual meeting of the Williamson Vegetable Growers' Association at Williamson, New York, December 8. Professor Thompson also attended a meeting of the Association of New York Canners held at Rochester, December 10.

Dr. Massey left just before Christmas to attend the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Washington during the week of December 29. After the meeting he went to the Thompson Institute at Yonkers, New York, on sabbatic leave for one term, to conduct some special research work.

**PROFESSORIAL FLAT-IRON
SQUASHES SUNDAY SHIRT**

Professor H. W. Riley, of the rural engineering department, became so excited over his wife's new ironer that he insisted on doing all the ironing the first week. His engineering skill served him in good stead as long as he confined himself to the sheets and pillow cases. However, when he attempted shirts and other more complicated types of clothing, he obtained some remarkable results. His Sunday shirt was the first victim. When he finished with it, it had that irregular flattened appearance of a chicken that has been bearing exceptionally heavy automobile traffic for at least three days.

**POULTRY DISEASE FOUND
RUNNING LOOSE IN STATE**

Reports have been made of the discovery of a deadly poultry disease. Evidences of the malady have occurred in the large poultry centers of Long Island and Liberty in Sullivan County. The symptoms resemble a disease reported in Europe as far back as 1880 and then called the "Fowl Pest."

Dr. E. L. Burnett of the department of pathology and bacteriology in the Veterinary College is now studying methods of preventing and controlling the disease with the hope of preventing its spread throughout the state.

FACULTY FOWLS

Outstanding among the chaotic clamor of the poultry show were the lusty voices of proud birds exhibited by two college professors—"Bill" Myers of the farm management department, and "Charlie" Allen of an hus. Both had exhibits at the show, and it is rumored that Professor Allen came out with a goodly array of blue ribbons.

SIMPLY SEEDS

Professor H. W. Schneck of the vegetable gardening department spoke on vegetable seeds before a meeting of the superintendents of state institution farms held at Poughkeepsie on December 11.



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*These are the problems every
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THE problems outlined—they must be faced throughout the "poultry empire."

That is why thousands of successful poultrymen are now using Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast. When Yeast, dissolved in water or milk, is added in small amounts to the regular feed, it begins at once to ferment.

This fermentation breaks down the proteins in the ration—prepares them for rapid absorption. The yeast keeps the birds in condition—makes them resistant to disease. Increased vitality of the breeding birds is reflected in turn in higher fertility and hatchability of eggs—and in sturdier chicks.

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"I think that the regular use of Fleischmann's Yeast does a great deal to prevent sickness," writes F. Gibson Stickler, of Hallam, Pa. "I have never had healthier-looking birds."

"I have been feeding Fleischmann's Yeast for about a year now," writes Frank W. Sault, of St. Albans, Vt., president of the Vt. R. I. Red Club. "Last winter had better fertility in my hatching eggs, with very vigorous chicks."

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**SHORTHORNS MATCH WITS
AT WEEKLY FREE FOR ALL**

**Short Course Students Have Hot Time
at Club Meetings**

Weighty questions are threshed out each week by members of the four shorthorn clubs. Each Monday brings a meeting of the Craig Club, composed of fruit growing shorthorns, and sponsored by Professor Joseph Oskamp of the pomology department. Craig Club members occasionally leave the horticultural field to debate such questions as "City versus Country."

On Tuesday evenings the Stone Club meets in the Forestry Club rooms in Fernow Hall, and the flashes of fire in the cozy fireplace are no more impressive than the flashes of wit in the verbal clashes of members who argue questions that bear on agriculture in general. Weiniers or cider and doughnuts usually restore harmony among the debaters. The Stone Club is sponsored by Professor E. S. Savage of an hus.

Poultry shorthorns have recourse to the Rice Club, which meets weekly in the Poultry Building. The Dairy Club is the clearing house of knowledge for the dairy shorthorns.

MANAGER WANTED

The Kermis play committee will open a managerial competition the week of January 5. The competition is open to sophomore men in the College of Agriculture and leads to the

position of assistant manager in the junior year and manager in the senior year. The work is general in connection with the production of the Kermis play. The competition runs until the play is given during Farmers' Week.

**DEPARTMENTAL DUTCH
FOR PLANT PATHOLOGY**

Christine Berkhoult, who arrived in September from the plant pathology department of Utrecht University, Utrecht, Holland, to assist Professor H. H. Whetzel, is giving a little course of her own which is not listed in the catalog. She is teaching several members of the departmental staff some practical Dutch, fresh from Holland. The students learn by listening to Miss Berkhoult's accents and attempting to imitate them. Among her students are Dr. F. M. Blodgett, Dr. Charles Chupp, J. E. Flynn, D. Stewart, and J. S. Wiant, all of the plant pathology department.

CHAIN STORES FOR DAIRY

In addition to the dairy store in Roberts Hall, the dairy department has opened a similar booth in the dairy building, chiefly for the convenience of the short course students. The store is operated by Mrs. B. R. Potter, who usually tempts the students into eating pies, cakes, and ice cream to the extent of nearly one hundred dollars each week.

**LATEST SPRING STYLES
DIRECT FROM DOMECON**

**Youngsters Also to Be Remembered
on Farmers' Week Program**

Daily demonstrations, exhibits, and instruction in the making of house furnishings, a display of new equipment, and the annual fashion show are to be included in the homemakers' program for Farmers' Week.

Children are to be the next important subject on the program. Dr. Nellie Perkins, summer school lecturer in child training and mental health, will return for a series of lectures during the week. A play school will be conducted and a nursery will be arranged where children may be left in competent care. Lectures on child feeding and care will be given by members of the staff of the college.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO

A prize winning cockerel served to illustrate Professor L. M. Hurd's lecture on "Selection of Male Birds" in the an hus lecture room on the evening of December 2. Perched on the lecturer's desk, the arrogant cockerel, seemingly conscious of his position, strutted back and forth flapping an occasional challenge to the audience and seconding certain remarks of Professor Hurd with a cluck now and then. He disdained to fly to the nearby skeleton of a horse, but retained his dignified position throughout the lecture.

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PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

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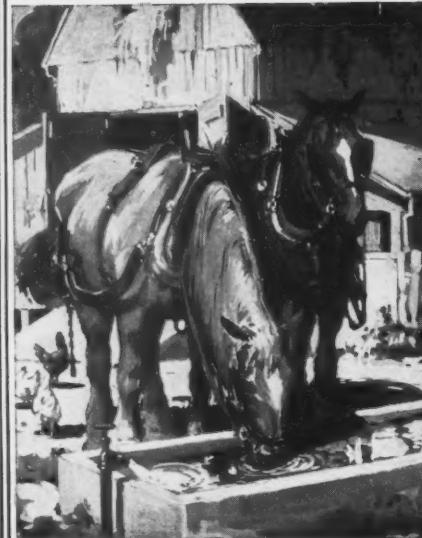
IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

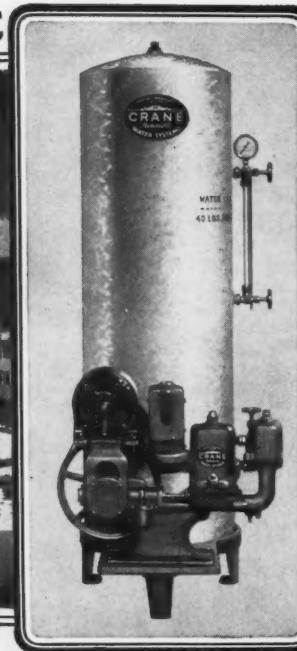
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Superpower and the Farmer



Sec'y of Commerce
Herbert Hoover

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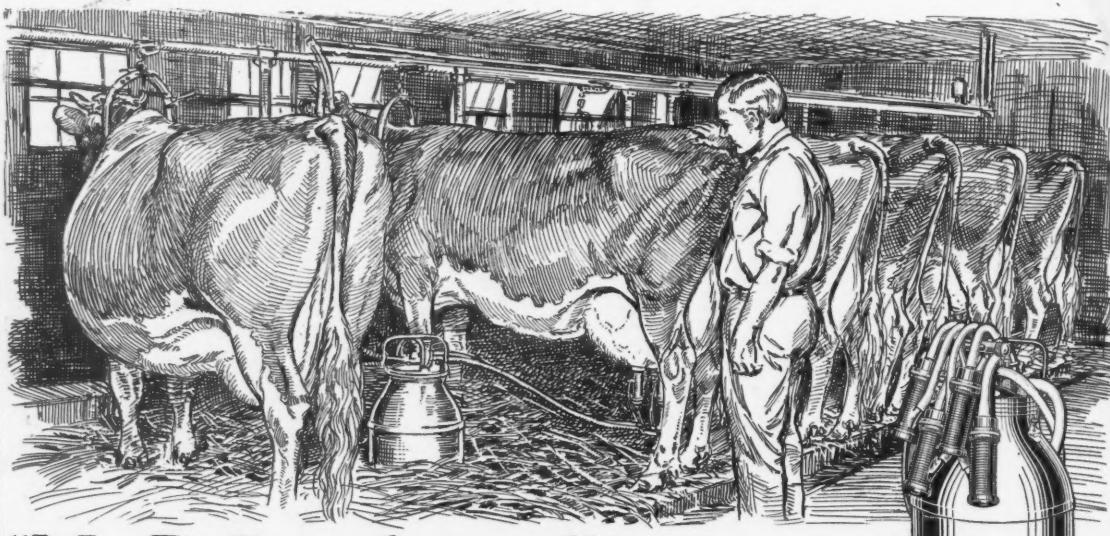
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